

Charlotte Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.[COMMUNICATED.]
CHAPLAIN, N. C., Aug. 6, 1887.
Editors Charlotte Democrat:

North Carolina has great reason to thank God and take courage in her work of self-development. Its University is still providing guides tried and true, in various forms of activity, both mental and bodily. In this good work younger and able institutions have given very valuable aid. The great Normal School of the University has been subdivided into other schools, many of them ordered and taught by students at Chapel Hill, and so the incentives to education have been carried to the homes of the people, from Washington to Sparta—from Elizabeth City to Cherokee. In this greatest of all social labors, the President of our University has been *facile princeps*. And this Faculty have rendered him efficient aid whenever and wherever it was asked for. All the money ever paid out of its treasury has been repaid one thousand fold into the heads, hearts, hands and homes of North Carolina through the energy diffused in education by those who worked in the Normal School at Chapel Hill.

Another excellent work devised and fostered by the University of North Carolina is that done at and by the Agricultural Laboratory of the State. Established first at Chapel Hill and assisted by the use of rooms and apparatus of the University, it has become indispensable to the State in the development of its latent potencies.

As for the Normal School so also for its Laboratory, North Carolina at first availed itself of aid from abroad, but this was such prudent and proper aid that young men trained in the institutions of the State can be found better able to do the work of the State than those who began it. Dr. Ledoux from New York was succeeded by Dr. Dabney from Virginia. But Ladd and Shepherd have been succeeded by Noble and Tomlinson, and Melver and Alderman, in the Normal Schools. And doubtless men, to the manner and to the manor born, can now be found in North Carolina to guide and assist the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and miners of North Carolina.

Besides the able and accomplished assistants of Dr. Dabney, now in the State Laboratory, they who must appoint Dr. Dabney's successor should consider the abilities and qualifications of other sons of the State prepared for such work in its own institutions. Graduates of the University, well trained in its Laboratory, are to be found in Newbern, Wilmington, &c. Besides Prof. Burney, now teaching agricultural chemistry in the College of South Carolina, is of the blood of our farmers. After a most careful instruction in the Laboratory at Chapel Hill, he spent several years in Laboratories in Germany and in France, and was afterwards an assistant in the Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Also, there is Prof. Von Schweinitz of the famous Salem community, who is now teaching and laboring as a chemist in Kentucky. After working for several years in the Laboratory at Chapel Hill, he pursued his chemical studies in Germany, applied them in a Laboratory near Boston, Mass. And there is Dr. W. B. Phillips, now Professor of Mining and Agricultural Chemistry at our University, who after being a student at Davidson College became a graduate of the University, was an assistant of Dr. Ledoux from the beginning to the end of his work at Chapel Hill, went with the Laboratory to Raleigh, took lessons in assaying at the U. S. Mint in New York, was chemist to the Navassa Fertilizer works in Wilmington, and then went to the great Engineering School at Freiberg and worked in its mines, to fit himself for the development of the industrial resources of North Carolina. No young man in North Carolina knows more of its personal acquaintance, than Dr. Phillips. An assistant Geologist to the late Prof. Kerr, he has visited all parts of our mountains, and while working on the phosphates imported into Wilmington first discovered and published the phosphate beds in our own State. The capabilities of North Carolina he has proclaimed in Scientific Journals on both sides of the Atlantic, and he has exerted his energy, his purse, and power to assert and defend the claims of his native State to recognition as a pre-eminent proper place for the use of capital and labor.

Seeing these things are so, it seems that North Carolina need not go again out of its own bounds to secure the guidance and co-operation it needs for the heads and hands of its laborers on the soil and on the soil of its University. Its University and its Normal School have worked wonders in the renewal and development of its life and energies. Now let this vigorous growth of thoughts and deeds be encouraged and fostered. Virginians fought for North Carolina at King's Mountain, and Virginians have taught the youth born in the homes established at King's Mountain. Now North Carolina should show that it has become a perfect man, able to walk by itself.

Those fraudulent Special Tax Bonds. Are the citizens prepared after all to pay the \$11,000,000 of special tax bonds, so-called, with interest to date? The Signal, self-constituted republican organ, says that "Mr. Temple, who brought the suit against the State to pay twenty two millions of dollars due on the special tax bonds, is a deputy marshal under Mr. Van R. Richardson," does that fact alter the question at issue? The bonds, as called, were "conceived in fraud, and brought forth in iniquity." As such they have been formally repudiated by the people of North Carolina. They are in no sense obligations of the State. They are representatives of the villainy of the creatures made by Canby and nothing more. What matters it who are or have been parties to the suits brought to force them on the State's delinquent demands? The people, through the Democratic party, have declared that they will never pay them, because they are in no proper sense bonds. The State is protected by the Democratic party from those who would force it to recognize as a just debt the enormous amount sued for. It simply behooves us to continue this protection. If the Republican party is allowed to gain control there is no knowing to what lengths it will go in the matter, despite the expressed determination of the people. A Democratic administration can be depended on to stand by the people in their utterance once for all with respect to the special tax iniquity; the Republican party—God save the mark "party!"—cannot, by any means whatsoever, as experience has abundantly taught us. It does not matter who are parties to the suits now in progress.—Raleigh Observer.

The Flat Rock Settlement.

Mr. Daniels, editor of the Raleigh Chronicle, on his recent visit to Hendersonville, N. C., writes some pleasant things in regard to that section. In a late number of the Chronicle he says:

"Three miles south of Hendersonville is the most beautiful country settlement in the mountains. It is called Flat Rock, and because of the large flat rocks that cover acres of ground in that section. It is the place for South Carolinians. At a distance of from one-fourth of a mile to a mile, situated in beautiful groves, on commanding hill-sides, by gurgling streams, by the side of placid lakes, in forest parks, are large, beautiful and airy residences, occupied part of the year by wealthy South Carolinians.

I can picture no happier life—no life so elevating and conducive to noble living—as that Rev. Mr. Drayton leads. He is rector of the Episcopal church at Flat Rock and officiates every Sunday in the Summer. On the other days he is in his flower garden, learning and teaching, by object lessons the gospel imparted in the flowers. He looks through nature in its richest and choicest adornment up to God. Henry Ward Beecher said of flowers: "They are the prettiest things which God made and forgot to put a soul in." So redolent were the flowers at this grove of beauty, so stately and winning as they inclined their heads to the passing breezes, so instinct with life as they nestled in warm beds and cozy corners, that they seemed to be full of life—full of soul.

Among the residences at Flat Rock there is one in which there resides an old man to whom the Lost Cause feels an interest. The house of Hon. C. G. Meminger, who was in the Confederate cabinet, is on a high hill, at the base of which is a beautiful lake. Ex-Secretary Meminger is now a very old man and has retired from the practice of law with a large fortune. He is shown marked respect wherever he goes out.

Ex-Gov. Aiken of South Carolina, also has a home at Flat Rock, as have the Barnwells, the Elliotts, the Lowndes, the Kirks, Trenholls, Barings and others of the wealthy residents of the Palmetto State. They all keep their carriages, saddle horses, retinue of servants, and they live very much in the style in which they lived before the war. I drove by Ex-Gov. Aiken with a friend, who related an incident that will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Chronicle.

In view of the fact that North Carolina's patriotic Governor is very chary with his pardons, the incident will have a special interest. When Ex-Gov. Aiken was in the gubernatorial chair it was an easy matter to secure pardons. He gave more than the usual number and it created comment throughout the State. So much was he talked of that it became a joke among the lawyers and some advised the judges not to pronounce sentence upon criminals because it would do no good—the Governor would pardon them. It was during the days when the punishment for larceny was the whipping post. At court a negro was convicted for stealing. The judge sentenced him in this way: "Mr. Sheriff, take this negro to one of the whipping posts and give him 39 lashes on his naked back. Give it to him at once, for if you wait he will telegraph to the Governor and get a pardon." The punishment was administered accordingly, so says my informant.

A Typical Career.

Early last Saturday morning a man jumped overboard from a ferry boat which was crossing from Jersey City to New York. Bruised, bleeding, and half drowned he was fished out of the river. He was recognized as Charles H. Reed. Reed was killed, handsome and popular. He was a Chicago man, and had more flattering prospects than this man. He had already distinguished himself at the bar and had acquired a strong influence in city politics. He had been elected to the lucrative office of city attorney when he was younger than many men who had ever filled it. He had a host of friends who prophesied a brilliant future for him. Young, gifted, handsome and popular, it seemed that he looked nothing to insure a shining success. But he did lack "the one thing needful." He began his career with no fixed principles, and played at life as if it had been a game of chance. He won at the start and then he lost, and gradually went down in Chicago.

Then the assassin, Gutten was on trial. Reed had an opportunity to rally his broken fortunes and to acquire a wide spread fame. He had known Gutten in Chicago, and managed to put himself foremost in his defense. In conducting the case he showed considerable ability and remarkable perseverance. Almost to the moment when the rope was put around the assassin's neck Reed was devising and pressing his expedients to save him, or at least to postpone his doom.

The famous trial and his activity in behalf of his client were the means of giving Reed great notoriety as a criminal lawyer. But it brought him no good. Congress voted him \$3,000 for defending Gutten, but he left Washington owing his hotel \$2,000. Then he began to lead a life of a reckless bohemian. He was never heard in connection with some crooked transaction, and was much more sought by the officers of the law than by those who wished to engage his legal services. Last fall he was arrested for passing a bogus check in New York. A few days ago he again loomed up in Jersey City, where he attempted to rob the money-drawer of a restaurant. The proprietor declined to prosecute him, and a few days later made the attempt to end his miseries beneath the waves of North River.

The story is not a new one. It is the old, old story which try to make short cuts to success. Charles H. Reed has walked the same path which has been trodden by many a gifted man before him, and has met the same fate. It will always be so. No man can outfoot the Nemesis who pursues him on the rocky way of transgression.—Atlanta Constitution.

[No man without honesty, integrity and truthfulness, can long succeed in this world.]

It is a great mistake to suppose that the South is losing any sleep because of the probable arrangement of the next national Democratic ticket. As the Galveston News says: "The South wants the North are certain that the South wants to furnish a running mate for Cleveland. In this the newspapers are mistaken. The South wants a Democratic president and has thought, thinks and will think of nothing else."

Australia is suffering from a genuine rabbit plague. Thus far 7,833,787 have been killed and the little cotton-tails keep on increasing.

State News.

SERVED HIS RIGHT.—A white man named Crawford, the much married man, was convicted at Hendersonville court last week, Judge Boykin presiding, of seduction under promise of marriage. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, which is all the law allows. The Judge told him he would like to give him five years more if possible.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.—We copy with pleasure the following paragraph from the Cape Fear Advocate of Wilmington, published and edited by colored men:

"The negro in Wilmington is acquiring bank accounts. He is learning the fact that a bank account and a few acres of land are necessary to make him prominent in the business world. From information received at the First National Bank in this city, there are over one hundred colored depositors, with accounts ranging from one dollar to one thousand. This is encouraging."

Creditors of Miss Richardson Carson, deceased, late of Charlotte, will present accounts to E. B. Drake, Esq., administrator, Statesville.

SCORE ONE FOR THE STATE GUARD.—The good of a military company was demonstrated a few days ago at Elizabeth City, when a thousand or more negro excursionists undertook to compel the conductor of the train to run their schedule instead of obeying the orders of his company. The Pasquotank Rifles were called upon, and their appearance with fixed bayonets quelled the disturbance and four of the rioters were arrested. The Economist says the Rifles, and the Rifles alone, preserved the town from serious disturbance and bloodshed.

The Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture directed that Dr. H. B. Battle, first assistant chemist, be appointed to take charge of the station from the date at which the resignation of Dr. Dabney takes effect, until the regular meeting of the Board in December, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture was requested to advertise for applications to fill the position of State chemist.—Raleigh Observer.

Gov. Scales and staff, and an escort of at least a company, will represent North Carolina at Philadelphia in September at the "Constitutional Centennial." It is very likely that the veteran Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry will be chosen as the escort. \$500 was appropriated by the last Legislature to pay expenses.

It is now positively stated that work is to at once begin on the extension of the Carolina Central railroad from Rutherford to Asheville. All the preparations are reported complete.

We learn that Mr. J. T. Patterson is making his way back to North Carolina, and is not so favorably impressed with the "great West" after seeing it as he was from reading the glowing accounts in papers and pamphlets. All in all, there is no country that will excel old North Carolina. Fine climate, good health, good society, plenty to eat and a good appetite to enjoy it.—Morganton Star.

The colored people have specially invited Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, to speak at their State Fair at Raleigh, which begins October 24th. It is said Sherman will be glad of an opportunity to come. Perhaps the wind may be taken out of his sails, on his arrival, as completely as in the case of Fred Douglass at the fair of 1880. Douglass, the famous negro came here to make a political speech in the evening. In the day he was at the fair and heard Governor Jarvis speak. He was greatly moved by that speech, and was convinced that the "good feeling" between the races and the kindness the white people showed the negroes. He utterly broke down in his attempt to speak at the fair, and at night his political speech became a mere lot of chat and reminiscence. John Sherman will see a great deal if he comes here, if he will only be, mainly enough, as Douglass certainly was, to acknowledge the fact.—Raleigh Dispatch.

Kerr Craigie, Esq., has resigned as a director of the N. C. Railroad on behalf of the State, and Gov. Scales has appointed A. W. Graham Esq., of Hillsboro, to fill the vacancy.

The grape exhibit in Raleigh which opened yesterday, was a success, some one, evidencing the fact that North Carolina can grow as fine grapes as any section of the Eastern States. The exhibit was very large.

The secular press report that Rev. E. J. Willis of Virginia, has purchased an interest in the Shelby Female College, and will take charge at an early day.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association closed its labors yesterday morning, after considering much business of immediate importance to the Association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, F. W. Hancock of Newbern. Vice-Presidents, T. D. Crawford of Oxford, W. C. Carmichael of Asheville, and W. H. Warrick of Charlotte.

Secretary, E. V. Zoeller of Tarboro. Local Secretary, H. C. Shannon of Goldsboro.

Treasurer, A. S. Lee of Raleigh. Executive Committee, H. H. Lyons of Asheville, D. L. Adams of Raleigh, J. H. Hardin of Wilmington, D. Herring of Wilson, W. H. Farmer, Jr. of Louisville, and S. O. Smith of Charlotte.

The following members were elected from whom the Governor will select one to fill the annual recurring vacancy in the Board of Pharmacy: E. V. Zoeller, W. C. Porter, A. W. Roland, J. H. Hardin and H. H. Lyons.

The following delegates were appointed as delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association which meets in Cincinnati in September: Wm Simpson, E. V. Zoeller, J. G. Grant, A. W. Rowland and T. B. Hill.—Asheville Citizen.

Elisha A. Welch, the original "Yankee clock" man, died Monday at Forestville, Conn., aged 78. At the age of 21 he started in business for himself, with two employees, making clocks. His goods were peddled all over the country fifty years ago, and from two to the number of his employees reached a thousand. He leaves an estate worth over \$3,000,000.

The trial of Alabama's defaulting Treasurer, Vincent, began Monday. The amount of the shortage is \$200,000, and nineteen indictments stand against him.

The widow of Col. Stiles, an old Confederate soldier who fell in battle, was buried in the same grave with her husband in Stonevale Cemetery, Virginia.

The Constitution of the United States—Its History.

Arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of the Constitution of the United States, at Philadelphia in September next, are progressing favorably. The committee having the matter in charge are hard at work, and the prospect is that it will be one of the grandest celebrations ever held in the United States. It will last three days, the 15th, 16th and 17th. The Philadelphia Times has the following outline of the plans for the celebration:

"The most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man. Such is the opinion of Mr. Gladstone on the Federal Constitution of America, and in order to provide a proper national celebration of the centennial anniversary the framing and promulgation of this wonderful document, the committee of citizens appointed are working diligently and earnestly to render the occasion not only worthy of the nation, but an event of historical importance to the people of Philadelphia. The executive committee have up to the present time made the following arrangements: President and Mrs. Cleveland will be the guests of Mr. George W. Childs and will arrive in the city September 14. They will be tendered a grand reception on the evening of the 15th.

On September 15 a great industrial and civil display will be paraded through the streets. September 16, the military parade, including the regular and volunteer troops of the United States, commanded by General Sheridan, and 6,000 of the State National Guard. New Jersey will send 1,500 troops; Maryland, 1,000; Rhode Island, 1,000; Delaware, 500; Virginia, 300; North Carolina, 150; and it is expected that there will be 20,000 soldiers and sailors in line.

September 17, which is the Centennial Day, services will be held in Independence Square, at which the President will preside. Justice Miller of the Supreme Court, will deliver the oration.

The committee announces that acceptances have been received from the Governors of Virginia, Georgia, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Kansas, Mississippi, Massachusetts and Vermont, the principal members of the Diplomatic Corps, the judges, Senators, members of Congress, divines, literary and art celebrities, in fact, everybody connected with the progress of the country.

So far the following appropriations have been made: By the Pennsylvania Legislature, \$75,000; Massachusetts, \$40,000; Connecticut, \$18,000; Rhode Island, \$2,500; and North Carolina \$500. The Pennsylvania Legislature appropriated \$100,000, but on account of \$25,000 for the Centennial was voted by the Governor, leaving the appropriation \$75,000. The governments of Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio and South Carolina have each authorized the Adjutant General to provide a proper military representative and to draw the expenses from the State exchequer. Everything possible has been done to render the occasion a great and memorable one, and Philadelphia will be in the position to put on her gala attire for the reception of her distinguished guests.

The History of the Constitution.—On May 14, 1787, the Federal Convention met in Independence chamber, and George Washington, the delegate from Virginia, was called upon to preside. After several stormy sessions, running over four months, the Constitution of the United States was agreed upon on September 17, 1787, and it was duly ratified and accepted by the thirteen States.

The Carpenters' Hall Association claim that the meetings were held in their hall. While the minutes show that the building was tendered, but not accepted, the evidence of the journal of the convention proves that it was held in Independence Hall, and also a letter written by Benjamin Franklin to his sister, who said that the daily walks to and from the State House did him a great deal of good. The ceremonies attending the ratification of the Federal Constitution Dec. 13, 1787, were curious and are detailed at length in the records. The procession to the court house took place at high noon and among those who walked in line were the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Marshal of the Admiralty, the Naval officer, the Collector of Customs and the provost and faculty of the University. The exercises were held in Independence Square, the same as they will be on the Centennial Anniversary.

The next celebration of the adoption of the Constitution was on July 4, 1788, when the greatest industrial and trade display ever held in Philadelphia was organized.

On September 17, 1861, the seventy-fourth anniversary was celebrated by a military parade and service in Independence Square. Gen. Pleasanton commanded the troops, Mayor Alexander Henry presided and the oration was delivered by Hon. George M. Dallas.

These were the last and greatest celebration, but the coming festivities are expected to cast all others in the shade by their magnitude and splendor and the enthusiasm of thousands from all parts of the world.

The World's Largest Cities.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette.

The following information is often required for, and as it may be useful in many cases, we have compiled a table of the largest cities of the world, with their populations as stated by the latest authorities:

Aichi, Japan,	1,332,050
Bangkok, Siam,	500,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	771,000
Berlin, Prussia,	1,122,330
Calcutta, India,	766,298
Anton, China,	1,500,000
Changchoofo, China,	1,000,000
Chicago, Ill.,	715,000
Constantinople, Turkey,	700,000
Foo-choo, China,	630,000
Glasgow, Scotland,	514,048
Hang-choofoo, China,	600,000
Hankow, China,	800,000
King-te-Chiang, China,	500,000
Liverpool, England,	573,000
London, England,	3,955,819
Madrid, Spain,	1,000,000
Moscow, Russia,	611,974
New York, N. Y.,	1,400,000
Paris, France,	2,269,023
Pekalonga, Java,	505,204
Pekin, China,	800,000
Philadelphia, Pa.,	850,000
St. Petersburg, Russia,	766,964
Sartama, Japan,	922,717
Sian, China,	1,000,000
St. Louis, Mo.,	500,000
Tai-Sen-Loo, China,	500,000
Tien-Tsin, China,	950,000
Tokio, Japan,	987,887
Tschautchuan-fu, China,	1,000,000
Tien-Tohoo, China,	800,000
Vienna, Austria,	726,105
Woo-Chang, China,	900,000

Two Foremost North Carolinians.

Each State in the Union is entitled to place in Statuary Hall in Washington City, statues of two of its representative men, and the question is now agitated by the Press of the State, who shall North Carolina have as its representatives? The names that have been suggested are Gov. Caswell, Nat. Macon, Judge Gaston and Mr. Badger. Of these Mr. Macon had more distinction in the public service and a longer continuous service and his was a greater individuality of personal character. Like his devoted friend, Mr. Randolph, who pronounced him the wisest man he had ever known, his eccentricities were a striking feature of his character. His characteristic was his simplicity, simplicity in dress and manner and conversation. He was emphatically a plain, honest and simple man, and was unconsciously a great man. His straw hat and cow-colored coat and shawl-bellied vest that covered his abdomen, were conspicuous features of his dress. In the famous debate on the 32d article (the Catholic emancipation amendment) he took part in a short speech, and persisted in calling the Baptists "Baptists." His simplicity of language was so striking that it almost seemed affectation. But he was a great man, great in his integrity of character and great in the honorable positions which he held so long; and he was in his character a representative of the plain, straightforward, honest, upright character of North Carolina of the old time.

Caswell was our first Governor, a member of the Colonial Congress, who had military experience in the Revolutionary war and a man whose character was endorsed by Macon as of the highest type.

Judge Gaston post-dates the Revolutionary period. In all the elements of greatness he was the most distinguished of all North Carolinians. In purity of private life, in the elegance of private life, in the grace of private life, in profound attainments as a lawyer and a judge, in statesmanship, in literary culture, as a raconteur, and when occasion invited, a humorist, he was without a parallel in North Carolina, and as we believe, elsewhere.

His features were all classic and his stature would adorn Statuary Hall.

Mr. Badger was a genius, but in the composite character which makes greatness, he was not a great man. He was a sprightly, alert, ready man, an excellent lawyer without the judicial balance of character which forms a great judge, and the Senate of the United States so thought when they refused to confirm his nomination to the Supreme Court. He was a man to pass a pleasant hour withal, but not a colleague of President Harrison's, who, in the opinion of President Harrison, had said, "Badger was the most splendid trifle he ever knew."

Macon, we think, and Gaston and Badger were natives, Caswell was a Marylander, and nativity enters into the consideration. Macon, we should place first in the estimate, because of his revolutionary fame and his typical character, Gaston next and Caswell and Badger last.—Elizabeth City Economist.

We suggest to brother Creech that as he is writing from memory, he may have fallen into an error. We also are writing without examination, but our impression is that the Senate did not refuse to confirm Mr. Badger's nomination as Judge of the Supreme Court. He was nominated just before the incoming of a new democratic administration, and the Democratic Senate in view of the slavery question thought it best that a Southern democrat should have that place, and merely did not act on nomination, leaving the place vacant. It was at the next session filled by Judge Campbell of Louisiana. We are quite sure that the omission to confirm Mr. Badger was not from any lack of appreciation of his excellence as a jurist, his reputation as to the being of the first order.—Ed. Raleigh Observer.

Don't Throw Your Lands Away.

Scarcely a day passes that we do not chronicle the sale of thousands of acres of land at nominal prices. These lands, sold at a song, usually hold mineral or wooded treasures worth many times the price paid.

Our people will do well to use caution in the sale of their lands. When they are approached by strangers it will be well to reserve a royalty or some other interest in the mineral or forest rights. The State who has disposed of their marble quarries in North Georgia, have an independent fortune that generations cannot exhaust, from royalty. Others have sold, as wisely. The great majority, however, have sold for a trifle a birthright the value of which money can scarcely measure.

To withdraw lands altogether would be to stop progress, and thereby obstruct the agricultural and manufacturing progress. It is now undergoing the very transformation that fifteen years ago possessed the West. Let our land owners go slow. There is wealth in our soil we never dreamed of, and it should not be sacrificed in ignorance or carelessness.

Wearing Holes Through the Skull.

Here is a problem for your medical readers. I know a woman whose head was recently examined in my presence by a phrenologist friend. Among other things he said that the organ of "benevolence" was "abnormally developed," and that the skull over that little "bump" was worn almost as thin as paper. As the woman is under 30, and well known to me, I became concerned for her, and asked if the unrestrained action of that faculty would be likely ever to wear the skull entirely through. If so, what would be the effect, and did he ever know of such a case? Yes, he said, there was a woman in Philadelphia who became religiously insane. Went about the streets preaching and praying. And at her death it was found that at the point where phrenologists locate "benevolence" there was a hole worn entirely through the bony covering of the head. I have before me a French skull where the portion assigned to "destructiveness" is worn as thin as paper, while on the top-head, where the moral and religious faculties find expression, the cranium is fully a quarter of an inch thick. The woman I speak of complains of heat and itching over "benevolence" and her hair is growing thin there. What is she to do? "Restrain?" Yes, but it has got beyond her control. She can no more help giving than she can live without breathing, whether it be thought, time or money, sympathy forgiveness or advice. Now the question is. What treatment can you physicians recommend to prevent the wearing of holes in fine thin skulls?

[The reader may believe as much of the above as he pleases.]

The latest returns from Kentucky give Buckner a majority of 17,500.

Horrible Tragedy.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 6.—Information has been received of a most horrible tragedy, occurring last night about twelve miles from here, in this county. Reports say that Capt. Richard Woolfolk, a well known farmer, his wife, four children, and Mrs. West, aunt of Mrs. Woolfolk, were found murdered in their house this morning, having been knocked in the head and their throats cut. Thos. G. Woolfolk, son of Capt. Woolfolk by his first wife, is suspected of the crime, and was arrested. The deputy sheriff and coroner went out to the scene of the murder, but owing to the distance from the city full particulars cannot be had just now.

Later and fuller details from the scene of the Woolfolk tragedy develop the fact that there were nine victims instead of seven, as first reported. Captain and Mrs. R. F. Woolfolk, their six children ranging in ages from eighteen months to twenty years, and Mrs. West, an aunt of Mrs. Woolfolk, aged 80.

The coroner's jury found a verdict of murder against Thos. G. Woolfolk, son of the Captain's first wife, who was sleeping in the house. His statement was that some time before daybreak he was aroused by groans and the sound of blows, proceeding from his parents' room. His half-brother Richard ran into the room which adjoins his, and thinking that a murder was being committed, he (Thos.) jumped from the window in his night clothes and bare feet and ran to the house of a negro, three or four hundred yards distant, to get them to arouse the neighborhood. He says he was afraid to return, fearing that he himself would be murdered, but went back after half an hour. No help had arrived, and he went in to see if the family had been murdered. He found them all dead. He stepped in a pool of blood in passing, left foot prints on the floor. He found his step-mother lying so that her head was on the floor and her body on the bed. He raised her up and placed her on the bed. He then changed his clothing. By this time a crowd had arrived and soon after he was taken into custody.

The evidence before the jury was circumstantial throughout. The crowd continued to grow in size and indications pointed strongly to lynching. Sheriff Westcott told the jury to withhold their verdict until he could get the prisoner away and then making all arrangements slipped Woolfolk out of the house in a hurry and drove away so rapidly that the crowd had hardly time to realize the departure. The prisoner was brought to Macon and safely lodged in jail, where he talked of the crime coolly but made no admissions. His motive is said to be a desire to ruin his father's estate. His father had property for himself and two sisters, children of the first wife.

Arrival and Departure of Trains at Charlotte.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE AND ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE.
No. 50—Arrives at Charlotte from Richmond at 2:15 a. m. Leaves for Atlanta at 2:25 a. m.
No. 51—Arrives at Charlotte from Atlanta at 5:05 a. m. Leaves for Richmond at 5:15 a. m.
No. 52—Arrives at Charlotte from Richmond at 12:35 p. m. Leaves for Atlanta at 1:00 p. m.
No. 53—Arrives at Charlotte from Atlanta at 6:25 p. m. Leaves for Richmond at 6:45 p. m.

CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA.
Arrives from Columbia at 6:10 p. m. Leaves for Columbia at 1:00 p. m.

A. T. & O. Division.
Arrives from Statesville at 10:45 a. m. Leaves for Statesville at 6:35 p. m.

CAROLINA CENTRAL.
Leaves Wilmington at 7:25 a. m.; arrives at Charlotte at 4:20 p. m.
Leaves Charlotte at 8:45 p. m.; arrives at Wilmington at 9:00 a. m.

Shelby Division of Carolina Central.
Leaves Charlotte for Rutherfordton at 4:32 p. m. Arrives at Rutherfordton at 9:10 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton at 7:15 a. m. Arrives at Charlotte at 11:50 a. m.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR LINE R. R.
Passenger Train Leaves Hamlet 2:45 a. m., arrives at Raleigh 9:00 p. m.
Leaves Raleigh at 7:00 p. m., arrives at Hamlet 1:35 a. m.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD SCHEDULE.
Passenger Train Leaves Salisbury 11:30 A. M., arrives at Asheville at 5:45 P. M., and at Paint Rock at 8:30 p. m.
Leaves Paint Rock at .055 a. m., and Asheville at 1:10 p. m., and arrives at Salisbury at 7:30 p. m.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY ROAD.
Leaves Greensboro 9:30 a. m.
Leaves Fayetteville 9:30 a. m.; arrives at Bennettsville, S. C., at 1:00 p. m.
Leaves Bennettsville, S. C., at 10:10 a. m.; Leaves Fayetteville 2:00 p. m., arrive at Greensboro 7:25 p. m.

Attention! COTTON GINNERS.

Smith Improved Gins, Feeders